

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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BALKED ON BISMARCK

Reichstag Refuses to Congratulate Him on His Coming Birthday.

DEBATE DEVELOPS MUCH ILL FEELING

President Leitzow Resigns on the Announcement of the Vote.

RIGHT GREETES HIS ACTION WITH CHEERS

Emperor William Hastens to Assure the Ex-Chancellor of His Good Will.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE ELBE WRECK

Magnificent Church Dedicated to the Memory of Empress Augusta—Epidemic of Influenza Slowly Subsidizing—Several Notables Die from the Disease.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)
BERLIN, March 23.—After a period of comparative calm, a squall burst today over the sea of German politics. The trouble arose over the question whether the Reichstag should congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday, a proposition which was introduced in the Reichstag during the afternoon. The debate on this question has been anticipated with great eagerness, and when the session opened there was a very large attendance of members, while the galleries were crowded with politicians, diplomats and other prominent persons. The royal box was filled with personages of high rank, prominent among them being the grand duke of Baden. Before the order of the day was taken up President Leitzow arose and requested the house to formally authorize him to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday.

Count von Humpesch-Rurich, a prominent member of the center party, amid loud interruptions from various parts of the house and cheers from his supporters, submitted, on behalf of the centerists, a resolution disapproving of the proposal.

Dr. von Bennigsen, in behalf of the national liberal party, warmly supported the request of the president of the Reichstag. Then Richter, amid repeated protests, declared that the free-lance party was unable to support the motion. In doing so he remarked that it was "as the representative of the greatest political party" that he opposed the proposition. This statement was greeted with laughter. He added: "I must, in view of the hostility which Bismarck has always displayed toward workmen, record my vote against the proposal."

Prince Radziwill also opposed the motion on behalf of the Poles, and Richter, unionist, announced that the representatives of the free-lance party would not support the proposition. Count von Kardoff, conservative, here remarked: "If Herr Richter and Singer succeed by their remarks in dragging the resolution of the Reichstag to the level of those of a Berlin municipality, they will at the same time make the Reichstag forever ridiculous." (Applause.)

Count von Hodeberg, on behalf of the Guelphs, opposed the proposition, and Knaphausen and Liebermann, for the anti-unionists, approved it. Count von Manteuffel, conservative, declared, amid cheers from the right, that the Reichstag owed its existence to Bismarck, and it was inconceivable that a child should refuse to congratulate its own father.

The house then voted on Leitzow's proposition, and it was rejected—163 to 146.

VON LEITZOW RESIGNS.

The president of the Reichstag, immediately after the result was made known, announced his resignation, which caused an extraordinary scene, the members of the right rising in a body and cheering as they clapped their hands in approval of his action. Even the galleries expressed satisfaction in the most open and marked manner. When the excitement had subsided Leitzow arose again and formally handed over the presidency of the Reichstag to Baron von Buelow-Bereng, the senior vice president. As he did so von Bennigsen expressed the belief Dr. Burkin, the other vice president, who is now in Switzerland, will follow Von Leitzow's example. The remark was loudly cheered by the members of the right. This caused Richter to remark in a sarcastic manner that even without Von Leitzow and Dr. Burkin the Reichstag would still be able to continue its labors. The statement elicited loud cries of "no" from the right and much laughter from the members of the left. The house then took a minor vote on the estimates and adjourned until Tuesday next, March 26.

Although it was known considerable opposition existed among the members to formally congratulating Prince Bismarck, it was not entirely expected this opposition would be carried to the extent it was. The united votes of the centerists, Poles, free-lance and members of the volks party, however, brought about this issue.

It was stated in the lobbies of the Reichstag this afternoon that the conservatives and national liberals, who were dissatisfied with the present composition of the Reichstag, will, on the reassembling of the house on Tuesday, endeavor to force the government to dissolve. If they succeed their idea is to go to the country, with Prince Bismarck's name as a rallying cry, and enlarging on today's affair as being an insult to the founder of the empire. The general opinion is the moment is not favorable to an election, and that the elections would quite probably result in a further increase of the membership of the socialist party, as the latter have lately been improving their position, even in the agricultural districts, by elaborate organization.

In contrast to the action of the Reichstag, in the lower house of the Prussian Diet today the centerists, Poles, free-lance and socialists again united against a similar motion to congratulate Bismarck on his birthday. In this instance the government secured the adoption of the proposition by a large majority.

ANNOYED THE EMPEROR.

The news of the vote in the Reichstag was instantly conveyed to Emperor William, whose intense displeasure can be judged by the following telegram, which he immediately caused to be sent to Bismarck:

"Prince Von Bismarck, Duke Von Lauenburg, Friedrichsburg: I have to convey to you my sincere thanks for the expression of your most profound indignation at the resolution which the Reichstag has just adopted. It is to me most complete opposition to the feelings of all the German princes and people."

"WILLIAM."

The rejection of the motion is certain to

cause a great deal of feeling in the country. Richter, the radical leader, forewarned this when a few days ago he explained the reasons why the radicals would oppose the proposition, when he said it was not a question of politeness toward an aged statesman. Bismarck, he claimed, still represents certain political principles, and his great personality cannot be divided into the Bismarck who achieved so much in behalf of German unity and the Bismarck who has been thoroughly hostile to liberalism. Richter said: "He does not regard his political career as finished. He takes every opportunity of influencing public opinion by the authority of his name in favor of a policy which the liberals have to combat almost daily."

It is now decided Emperor William will visit Bismarck next Tuesday, taking with him his eldest son, in order for him to make the personal acquaintance of Prince Bismarck, with whom the emperor will stay six hours instead of three, as at first arranged.

Emperor William received at 7:15 this evening the following reply to the message which he sent to Prince Bismarck this afternoon:

"To His Majesty, Emperor and King: I pray your majesty to accept the respectful expression of my gratitude for the message graciously sent, which your majesty has transformed the action of my political opponents, concerning which I am not yet fully informed, into a source of joyful satisfaction. BISMARCK."

The National Zeitung says a telegram was received this evening from Dr. Burkin, resigning the vice presidency of the Reichstag. The formal inquiry into the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe was resumed, and various experts deposed the Elbe was thoroughly appraised and seaworthy and that her cargo was properly stowed. The survivors of the crew, Thomas Stollberg, the third officer; A. N. Russell, a first engineer, and Seibert, one of the seamen, repeated their former statements. The president of the court announced the inquiry would not end in that court, as three law suits were pending in connection with the wreck. He added that in spite of the efforts of the German consul at Aberdeen the statements of the crew of the Cathie could not be obtained, and indeed a deputation of the crew of that vessel refused to testify.

ADMISSION OF THE CRATHIE'S CAPTAIN.

The captain of the Cathie admitted the soundings of his well, which he had taken after the collision, showed the Cathie was not sinking. He also admitted the fact that the North German Lloyd steamship line, deposed that the Elbe had sufficient small boats to accommodate 284 persons and that there were only 352 on board. He also said the water-tight bulkheads of the steamer were intact when she sailed. The inquiry was then adjourned.

Thomas Stollberg, the third officer, said that at the time of the collision he was on the bridge. He saw the foremast light and the green side light of the steamer Cathie. The first officer also saw these lights. The Elbe, according to the rules, continued on her course. A minute afterward he saw, just behind the bridge, a red light, and then almost directly in front of the collision. Witnesses ran to the side of the vessel to ascertain the extent of the damage, and without delay reported to the captain, who had appeared on the deck. According to instruction from the captain he ordered boats Nos. 5 and 3 to be placed in readiness. The sea by this time had reached the aft deck. He had only time to jump into the small boats before the Elbe went down. The small boats did not see the faces in the boat, becoming aware for the first time who had been saved. On board the Elbe there had been no rushing, no crowding, no disorder and no cries for help. There had been no squabbling among the occupants for positions in the small boat at the time the Elbe went down.

Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from them. The hearing was finally adjourned to await the result of the examination of the injuries to the steamship Cathie, now at Rotterdam.

REMEMBERED BY THE RADICALS.

The Berlin radicals and socialists again commemorated the victories of the uprising of 1848 by decorating their graves on Monday afternoon by holding twelve big meetings. The Vorwaerts published a memorial issue, but as it was sanguinary it was confiscated by the police. The issue of the Vorwaerts of March 13 was also seized on account of inflammatory articles entitled "Militarism" which it contained.

One of the cases remaining unsettled during the present review of the German-American here are in many cases double those in the United States. A large consignment of American made shoes was received lately at Northampton, the center of the industry here, and the following statement was made as to the cost of making: The amount paid in America for lasting, putting on sole and heel by hand is 84 cents, at Northampton, 15 64; for sewing in welt and stitching in America, 24; in Northampton, 64; finishing, in America, 44; in Northampton, 114. Total cost of work in America, 15 34; in Northampton, 28 104. This allows a cargo of shoes to be sent here and sold for less than the same quantity can be made here. The facts have been known for a long time to the employers, and they have tried to introduce the American system of making, but without success, because of the refusal of the trade unions to allow any departure from the old fashioned methods. Americans work in teams of eight, and each confines himself to some part of the shoe. In England not more than four are allowed in a team, and each one has to do several kinds of work. The changing of tools and the difficulty involved in the adaptation of the eye and hand to fresh work limit the power of production here, as compared with the American method. Yet in 1893, when this question was brought by the employers before the national conference, the unionists refused to consider it. The result is that America is increasing her exports every year, not only to England, but to the British possessions in distant parts of the world.

CATHOLICISM GAINS IN STRENGTH.

The interview between Viscount Halifax, president of the English Church union, and the pope yesterday is regarded in Rome circles here as of great importance and significance of the enormous strides the Catholic church has made recently in England. In a recent letter the World correspondent noted that a number of the English clergy have taken orders in the Roman church during the last two years. The mere fact of Lord Halifax's visit would have raised a storm in the English church a few years ago, but it hardly excites comment in today's papers. The Church union has in its membership 3,000 of the Anglican clergy and twenty bishops. Lord Halifax is reported as asking the pope to send a tender and gracious message to the Americans in the forthcoming year.

On what ground and with what purpose is not explained.

STILLER COMING UP AGAIN.

It is stated that customers from the United States have been buying in the London silver market this week and that the American producers are holding firmly for a further rise. The Statist, however, thinks that both

VICTORIA IS DYING

England's Aged Queen Seems Rapidly Approaching the Inevitable End.

HELPLESS AND LIFELESS AT NICE

Unable to Raise Her Head or Lift Her Feet When Leaving the Train.

RHEUMATISM HAS DONE ITS WORST

Fatal Issue of the Attack Feared Constantly by Her Loyal Subjects.

ROSEBERY ALSO A VERY SICK MAN

His Insomnia Does Not Leave Him and He Shows Marked Effects of His Battle With Disease—Political Situation Sensational.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)
LONDON, March 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes to this week's Truth the first public mention of the queen's serious condition, concerning which there is much private discussion. Mrs. Crawford writes that on arrival at the railway station at Nice the queen "seemed unable to raise her head. She looked up and around and under her eyelids, as if waiting strength to look otherwise. One might have thought she did not feel her feet under her, as with the assistance of her servants she tried to descend the sloping gangway from the train into the station."

It is well known among those familiar with court affairs that rheumatism of the knees has lately not only developed complete loss of power over both, but has extended to the back and arms and that a fatal issue is to be feared at almost any time. The reports of the queen's condition seriously affect the parliamentary situation. With the death of a sovereign Parliament is dissolved. This contingency is undeniably considered by all the present calculations. The political atmosphere is charged with sensational possibilities. The government organs have published this week very evasive reports of Lord Rosebery's intention to resign, but the opposition journals repeat the rumor daily. The Times, in a leader this week, discussed for the first time reports of a fortnight ago.

ROSEBERY A VERY SICK MAN.

Meanwhile Rosebery is in almost complete retirement, in the country, and the premier's doctors give only the guarded opinion that he may soon recover. The World's correspondent learns from a source of authority that the first lady of the admiralty, who visited him yesterday at his home, that Rosebery still is able to get only a few hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, and that only in the afternoon. Those who saw him at the cabinet meeting the other day say that his hair has turned grey and that he is unable to work. The report is that the queen's condition is such that she cannot last, and unless some relief is soon found he will certainly resign at no distant date. There has not been an hour in the last three weeks when he would not have done so except for the opposition of friends.

Should the conservatives come into power at the general election, it is probable that such resignation, they probably would have a short tenure unless they could repeat their success for the queen's death is considered inevitable within a year or two at the most. Princess Beatrice, who is now her constant companion, has of late been always present during her interviews with the ministers, and is recognized in official circles as practically a wielder of all of the royal prerogatives. It is well understood that the queen has willed this favored daughter the bulk of her savings, believed to be \$75,000,000, together with Osborne and Balmoral, both residences being the private property of the queen.

The report is that the queen's condition here are in many cases double those in the United States. A large consignment of American made shoes was received lately at Northampton, the center of the industry here, and the following statement was made as to the cost of making: The amount paid in America for lasting, putting on sole and heel by hand is 84 cents, at Northampton, 15 64; for sewing in welt and stitching in America, 24; in Northampton, 64; finishing, in America, 44; in Northampton, 114. Total cost of work in America, 15 34; in Northampton, 28 104. This allows a cargo of shoes to be sent here and sold for less than the same quantity can be made here. The facts have been known for a long time to the employers, and they have tried to introduce the American system of making, but without success, because of the refusal of the trade unions to allow any departure from the old fashioned methods. Americans work in teams of eight, and each confines himself to some part of the shoe. In England not more than four are allowed in a team, and each one has to do several kinds of work. The changing of tools and the difficulty involved in the adaptation of the eye and hand to fresh work limit the power of production here, as compared with the American method. Yet in 1893, when this question was brought by the employers before the national conference, the unionists refused to consider it. The result is that America is increasing her exports every year, not only to England, but to the British possessions in distant parts of the world.

ASTONISHED THE BRITONS.

The astonishing statement is made in the course of the strike in the boot trade here this week that the prices of the workmen here are in many cases double those in the United States. A large consignment of American made shoes was received lately at Northampton, the center of the industry here, and the following statement was made as to the cost of making: The amount paid in America for lasting, putting on sole and heel by hand is 84 cents, at Northampton, 15 64; for sewing in welt and stitching in America, 24; in Northampton, 64; finishing, in America, 44; in Northampton, 114. Total cost of work in America, 15 34; in Northampton, 28 104. This allows a cargo of shoes to be sent here and sold for less than the same quantity can be made here. The facts have been known for a long time to the employers, and they have tried to introduce the American system of making, but without success, because of the refusal of the trade unions to allow any departure from the old fashioned methods. Americans work in teams of eight, and each confines himself to some part of the shoe. In England not more than four are allowed in a team, and each one has to do several kinds of work. The changing of tools and the difficulty involved in the adaptation of the eye and hand to fresh work limit the power of production here, as compared with the American method. Yet in 1893, when this question was brought by the employers before the national conference, the unionists refused to consider it. The result is that America is increasing her exports every year, not only to England, but to the British possessions in distant parts of the world.

ALL ARE LEARNING THE BICYCLE.

The duke of Fife, who has been learning to ride a bicycle in the secluded streets of Brighton with a man servant on one side and a page boy on the other side of his wheel, seems to have set the example to other notable persons to do likewise. For the duke of Portland, master of the horse and late colonel of the honorable London artillery company, and Miss Gullbert, the lively French singer, whose suggestive songs have delighted large audiences in London and on the continent, are now following the duke of Fife's example and Lady Colin Campbell has just patented an improvement in bicycling wallets.

Cardinal Vaughan, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, has accepted an invitation to reside, jointly with the archbishop of Tours, France, at the Joan of Arc fetes which are to take place in Paris in May. Charles Wyndham, the lessee and manager of the Criterion theater, on Tuesday last had a fainting fit in the second act of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and was unable to finish his part. In consequence the Criterion will be closed tonight. Mr. Wyndham's sickness is ascribed to weakness which followed an attack of influenza. His condition is causing alarm among his friends.

Mexican Road in a Receiver's Hands.

MONTREY, Mex., March 23.—A special telegram was received by the federal judge today from the City of Mexico announcing the issue of a decree by the supreme court of the republic confirming the appointment of J. A. Robinson as receiver and general manager of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf railroad, with full power and control. The decision is received with great satisfaction in all quarters.

STATED HIS TERMS

Representatives of the Mikado Give the Chinese Conditions for Settlement.

LI HUNG CHANG ASKS THREE DAYS' DELAY

Time Needed in Order to Consult the Authorities at Peking.

WAR MAY NOW BE SPEEDILY ENDED

Conferees in Earnest in Attempting to Reach a Satisfactory Conclusion.

THEIR MEETING AT A HISTORICAL SPOT

Shimonoseki Was Once Forced Open by the Combined Fleets of the West and a Heavy Indemnity Paid by Japan's Government.

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TOKIO, Japan, March 23.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—The peace ambassadors of Japan and China met today at Shimonoseki. Li Hung Chang presented his credentials as China's envoy. The credentials were examined by the Japanese representatives, Prime Minister Ito and Foreign Minister Mutsu, and were found to be satisfactory. Thereupon the ambassadors proceeded to the business which brought them together.

The conditions on which Japan will consent to end the war were stated in explicit terms by the mikado's minister. After some discussion Li Hung Chang asked for three days delay in order that he might consult the authorities in Peking on certain points.

The Japanese ministers, who have entered on the negotiations with an earnest desire to reach a satisfactory conclusion, granted the request.

Unless the government at Peking instructs Li Hung Chang to reject the demands which Japan considers indispensable to a permanent peace the treaty may be speedily executed.

WAS ONCE FORCED OPEN.

NEW YORK, March 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The place of meeting of these peace ambassadors recalls an international incident of a generation ago, known as the Shimonoseki affair. The prince of Shoso, a semi-independent ruler, attempted to close the straits leading to the inland sea. He placed a battery on a little sandy spit in June and July, 1853, fired on two American ships, a French and a Dutch ship, killing several men. Failing to obtain satisfaction from the Shogun's government, the representatives of the three countries concerned, together with the British representative, who deemed it essential for all the western powers to make common cause in their dealings with the Japanese of those days, sent a combined fleet of eighteen men-of-war to bombard Shimonoseki. The town was shelled two days, September 5 and 6, 1853. Not content with this, the foreign governments whose ships had been fired on demanded an indemnity of \$3,000,000, the last installment of which was paid by the Japanese government in 1875.

JAPANESE RECALL IT.

A resident of Japan, writing on the subject, commented thus: "No incident in the dealings of the west with Japan met with so much adverse criticism as this affair. Several years later the United States government, conscience-stricken, repaid its portion of the indemnity; at least it repaid the principal, but not the interest. The other recipients have not shown this modicum of generosity."

HAVE FAITH IN LI HUNG CHANG.

Japanese Convicted He Comes with Powers to Treat to Peace.

TOKIO, March 9.—(Per Steamer Belgic, via San Francisco, March 23.)—Details of the capture of New Chang have been received. After a coast of eight hours the Chinese were driven toward New Chang, within the fortifications of which city they established themselves, apparently determined to defend the position in earnest. An attack was made on March 4. Two points, at the north and east, were assaulted at dawn and at 10 o'clock the gates were forced and breaches made in the walls. The resistance was stubborn, and it was not until 11 o'clock at night that the Chinese were finally captured. Eight hundred of the Chinese were killed before the streets were cleared and victory was proclaimed. Five hundred prisoners were taken and the balance of the beaten army escaped in the darkness. Sixteen large guns and an immense quantity of other material was taken. The latest advice convey the impression that the capture was effected by troops of the first army from Hui Cheng.

Li Hung Chang's appointment as peace ambassador is now an established fact. Even in Japan his mission is looked upon as genuine, and the possibility that it may have practical results is admitted in the highest official circles. An impression prevails that Japan has allowed some indication of her intentions to be conveyed to the Chinese government, and that Li will come prepared to accept any terms not utterly ruinous or disgraceful. Count Ito and Viscount Matsui will, as before, be designated to conduct the negotiations on the Japanese side. Mr. Foster will accompany the viceroy, it is reported, and he will also have the assistance of Mr. Pettick, former vice consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin.

The question whether the proceedings at Shimonoseki will modify the Japanese plans to the extent of preventing the occupation of Peking is earnestly discussed. So far as can be foreseen, preparations for continuing the war will not be interrupted while the conferences are in progress. The two army divisions remaining in Japan will soon be on the way to Osaka, one division, or a part of it, to Formosa. The Chinese are also keeping in mind the possible necessities of the future. New guns are daily being mounted at the Taku forts, the number now amounting to 254, and fresh lines of defense are constantly being added to the environment of Peking.

INSOLENT EVEN IN DEFEAT.

The emperor's extraordinary scheme of invoking opinions of high provincial officials as to the propriety of longer continuing the war is pronounced as audaciously as if no idea of suing for peace had ever been entertained. Memorials are received from all parts of the empire generally favoring the offer of any amount of indemnity, but strenuously opposing the cessation of territory. By way of showing that China at her lowest fortunes is still capable of insolent bravado, the official Peking Gazette, in the

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Warmer; Westerly Winds.

1. Reichstag Won't Congratulate Bismarck. Queen Victoria Very Ill at Nice. Peace Commissioners at Shimonoseki. Legislature Will Last Indefinitely.

2. Frank Dorcey Arraigned at Lincoln. Fremont Interested in the Tramway. Churchill on the Holton Hanging.

3. American Imprisoned in Madagascar. Surveying Old Fort Randall Land. McNulta in Control of Whisky Trust.

4. Last Week in Local Society. Musicians Preparing for Thomas.

5. Noted Hillman Case Not Yet Settled. Attractions Offered at the Theaters.

6. Conell Bluffs Local Matters. Adel Man Hunters in Trouble.

7. Recollections of Allen Pinkerton. County Claims Fees Are Hidden. Drexel Must Give Up His Fees.

8. Early School Days in Omaha. The Legislature of Wild Days.

9. What the Wheelmen Are Doing. Physical Culture in Omaha.

10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Military Drill in Public Schools.

11. Editorial and Comment.

12. How and Where Tea Is Raised. Schurz's Record of Hinkley.

13. Secret Society Notes and Gossip.

14. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Commercial and Financial News.

15. Features of the Live Stock Markets.

16. Chronicles of Count Antonio—VIII.

same issue which announces Li Hung Chang's errand, coins a fresh epithet of contempt for the Japanese. They are called "Wokos," said to signify "baboon bandits."

Japan has given proof that she wants no possession in the province of Shan Tung. Her interest in that region ceased with the taking of Wei-Hai-Wei. Of the 25,000 soldiers sent to seize the naval station, only enough remain to hold the works on Liu Kung Island. The rest have all gone back to Liao Lung, after demolishing the entire chain of shore fortifications.

Howe, the disgraced American, who was captured at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been brought to Hiroshima.

The remains of Admiral Ling were subjected to gross indignities on their arrival at Tien-Tsin. The head was cut off and exposed at the gate of the city wall. One of the assassins of the Korean minister of state, Kim, who was a prominent leader of the reform party, has confessed that he was hired to commit the crime by the Talwon Kim. This latest revelation of the old prince's iniquity seems to have touched even his hardened sense of shame.

It is reported that he attempted to deliver himself on the 5th of March, but was prevented by his attendants. The empress of Japan starts from Tokio March 11 to join the emperor at Hiroshima. On the 9th she visited the navy yard at Yokohama to view the launching of a steel clad cruiser of 3,000 tons, the building of which has just been finished there.

ZETA URGING ON HIS FOLLOWERS.

Issues a Proclamation to Salvadorans from a Safe Distance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—General Antonio Ezeta, ex-vice president and deposed dictator of San Salvador, is still bent upon revolution, although he is somewhat handicapped in being obliged to direct his lieutenants in San Salvador at long range. Ezeta is well out of danger. His latest card is a long proclamation issued "To All Salvadorans." The fugitive general asserts that his "heart still beats with the ardor of patriotism and the sacred fire of liberty."

He says he knows his friends in San Salvador are suffering on his account, and he assures them that they shall soon see him again contending with the enemy on the battlefield in defense of their country. The doctory general refers to his release from custody by the United States authorities, and pays his respects to his brother, Carlos Ezeta, the fugitive president, as follows: "I am before the world, after having been tried in the courts of this country. I have saved myself from certain death by a miracle after the shameful retreat of the head of our nation and his cabinet, leaving my companions in arms, who were true to the last, to be victimized by cowards and infamous enemies. Adversity does not make me lose courage."

The proclamation is printed in the Evening Bulletin here today.